

Def. Doc. #1825



Translated by
Defense Language Branch

The Official Gazette Extra dated March 25, 1932.

The 61st Session of the Imperial Diet,

Stenographic record No.3 of the Proceedings of the House of Peers

The Session was opened at 10:08 a.m. March 24, 1932 (Thursday)

(omitted)

O Minister of State (ARAKI, Sadao):

I gather that the first point of the interpellation just now by Mr. Shimizu was to the effect that the recent cessation of the military activities prior to the ending of the anti-Japanese movement which is the basic issue of the China question will not lead to the attainment of our object in the future. The duties imposed on the Army in recent dispatching of troops to Shanghai were primarily for the purpose of protecting Japanese residents in the Shanghai area and to maintain public peace and order in the International Settlement. This object has been generally attained through the actions of which you already know. At the present, so long as the Chinese Army does not concentrate a large force or take the offensive against the Japanese Army, the views of the central command are that it is not necessary to maintain the present strength, and that the major strength can be stationed in Japan on a prepared footing and be dispatched to Shanghai in case of necessity. Therefore about one and a half division was ordered to return recently.

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That is to say, the military actions have come to an end within the sphere of the duties assigned. The object of bringing the anti-Japanese movement to an end is quite a different problem from that of settling military action for the time being. Therefore, since the military action has come to an end for the time being, we withdrew our forces from Shanghai, leaving the necessary forces behind. I should like you to understand this point.

Concerning the second point of the interpellation as to what will be done about the Japanese residents in places along the Yangtze River other than Shanghai, I believe that this is a concern of the normal functions of the Navy and the various measures of the Foreign Office. Since the Navy Minister is present here and since this has some connection with the functions of the Army, I shall take up this point. In the event the situation in this area should deteriorate in the future, I believe it probable that the naval reinforcements would be dispatched. Depending upon circumstances, I think it is possible that the army might take action in this area. But I believe that by diplomatic measures and other means the policy has been adopted to prevent such an event occurring. I believe the third point of the interpellation was to the effect that: "The establishment of a neutral zone there at this time or the conclusion of an agreement of truce would hamper the movement of our crack troops in the future. As I have just explained,

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the object of the recent dispatch of troops was to maintain public peace and order in the International Settlement in Shanghai and to protect the Japanese residents there. From the standpoint of the general policy, we are basing our action on a policy of seeking to avoid as much as possible the outbreak of a full-scale war between Japan and China. Therefore, I believe it is extremely necessary from the standpoint of our policy to establish a neutral zone and thus to restore public peace and order in Shanghai. As far as the action of the military are concerned, for the purpose of avoiding a general clash between Japan and China and moreover of maintaining peace and order in Shanghai and protecting the Japanese residents there, I believe it is one method of doing so. There it is desired that this problem be settled by a coordination of political and military strategy. Therefore, I believe that coordination is necessary for this great aim, even if a neutral zone is to be established as an agreement of truce is to be concluded.

However in case an unfortunate situation should arise forcing us to take military action due to the fact that China, without realizing her mistakes, continues to take insincere attitude toward Japan and to increase her military force, I believe it will be possible to take satisfactory action in spite of the establishment of such a neutral zone. What is required, after all, is the coordination of military and political strategy in accordance with the object in view. I should like this point to be understood.

I believe the fourth point of the interpellation related to Manchuria. As the Prime Minister has just replied, the problem in Manchuria, as expressed from the standpoint of national defense, requires that Manchuria be peaceful and orderly. We have therefore, advocated this for a long time in Manchuria.

(omitted)

○ Minister of State (ARAKI, Sadao):

I shall make one more reply to your repeated interpellation. In order to promote friendly relations between Japan and China, it is the vitally necessary to put an end to the anti-Japanese movement. But this cannot be accomplished solely by resorting to armed force. With regard to these problems, the government is considering and taking other steps as its basic policy toward China. As I have just stated, the action of the Army was aimed at the maintenance of public peace and order in the International Settlement in Shanghai and the protection of the Japanese residents there. We have attained this object, the Chinese Army no longer being able to rise again. As I reported yesterday concerning the progress of the situation, because avoiding an all-out clash was not considered favorable from the standpoint of the Sino-Japanese and international relations it was felt necessary to localize this problem. Now that this object has been attained, the Central Command thought it necessary to withdraw the troops rather than to leave them for a long time on the continent and to station them in Japan.

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Thus, a force of about one and a half division was ordered to return to Japan. It would perhaps be clearer if it is understood that by a settlement for the time being I mean the termination of hostilities on the battle-field. As to Manchuria and Mongolia which have just been referred to, I think it is hardly necessary for me to speak again. We are doing our utmost in this connection. As for the third point, the problem of a neutral zone, I must say that in order to take full military action, there are cases where it is necessary that there should be no such obstacles as a treaty or a neutral zone. Just as you are concerned, there are disadvantageous points if our military action is subject to restraint on account of them. However, the recent dispatch of the force to Shanghai was motivated by the hope of bringing about the friendly relations between Japan and China or a settlement of all existing problems as peacefully as possible, avoiding a full-scale war. It is most important for us to contribute towards the carrying out of the national policy by a coordination of political and military strategy. The since such a case is a most appropriate example of this point, our aim is to bring about a peaceful settlement of this Incident rather than to wage war for war's sake. Therefore, I believe that the Army should cooperate, in keeping with the national policy, in establishing a neutral zone or concluding an agreement of truce.

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, MIYAZAKA, Kanko, who occupy the post of chief of the clerical department of the House of Councillors, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "Official Gazette Extra dated March 25, 1932. The 61st Session of the Imperial Diet stenographic record No. 3 of the proceedings of the House of Peers" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government (The House of Peers).

certified at Tokyo,

on this ____ day of ____, 1947

/s/ MIYAZAKA, Kanko (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

at the same place,

on this same date

Witness: Chief of the Stenographic Section
/s/ of the House of Councillors

YAMAKA, Itaru (seal)

官報號外昭和七年三月二十五日

○第六十一回 貴族院議事速記録第三號
帝國議會
昭和七年三月二十四日（木曜日）午前十時八分開議

中略

○國務大臣（荒木貞夫君）

只今志水君カラ御尋ノ第一點ハ尙ホ支那ノ根本問題タル排日侮日ガ終了
シナイ故ニ今日軍事行動一段落ヲ告ゲタトスルコトハ、將來ニ對シテ目
的ヲ達成スル所以デハハイノデハハイカ、斯ウ云フ御質問ノヤウニ承リ
マシタガ元來今回ノ上海派兵ハ、陸軍ノ受ケマシタ任務ト致シマシテハ
上海附近ノ居留民ノ保護並ニ共同租界ノ安寧秩序ヲ保ツ爲デアツタノデ
アリマス。故ニ先般來御承知ノ如キ行動ニ依リマシテ略々其ノ目的ヲ達
シマシテ、只今ノ所支那軍ニシテ大兵ヲ集中シ、若シクハ我ニ向ツテ攻
撃動作ヲ執ラザル限り、統帥部ノ意見ト致シマシテハ、現有兵力ハ必要
ナシ、更ニ内地ニ在ツテ待機ヲシテ、必要ガアル場合ニ出シテ差支ナイ
ト云フ意見ガアリマシタノデ先般約一ヶ月師團ノ者ガ歸還ヲ命ゼラレタ

ノデアリマス。即チ茲ニ軍事行動ト致シマシテ、任務ヲ受ケマシタ範圍ニ於テ一段落ヲ告ゲタ所以デアリマシテ排日侮日ヲ終局ヲスベキ目的ハ、自ラ此ノ軍事行動ノ一段落ヲ告ゲタト致シマシテ、必要ナ兵力ハ殘シテ、他ノ者ヲ内地ニ歸還イタサセタ次第デアリマスノデ、御承知ヲ願ヒタイト存ジマス。長江方面ニ第二點デアリマシタカ、長江方面ニ對スル、尙ホ上海以外ニ居留民ガアルガ是ハ如何ニスルカト云フ御尋ガアリマシタ、是ハ寧口海軍ノ平時ノ任務ニ屬シマスコトト、及ビ外務ノ色々ナ處置ニ關スルコトガ多イト存ジマスルガ、海軍大臣モ否ラレマスノデ、陸軍エモ關係ガ無クハナイノデアリマスノデ、此ノ點モ申上ゲテ置キタイト存ジマスルガ將來此ノ方面ニ於テ更ニ惡化ヲ致シマスルヤウナ場合ニハ、恐ラクハ或ハ海軍ヲ増派ヲ致サレルヤウナコトモアラウト存ジマスルシ、場合ニ依ツテハ又陸軍ガ此方面ニ行動スルコトモアラウト存ジマスルガ、是ハ外交ノ手段其他ノ方法ニ依リマシテ、斯様ナ事ノナイヤウニ致サス方針ヲ執ツテ居ルコトト存ジテ居リマス。第三ノ點ハ今面アスコデ中立地帶又ハ停戰條約ト云フヤウナモノヲ結ンデハ、精銳ナル軍隊ノ今後ノ

行動ニ妨害ニナラナイカ、斯ウ云フ御尋ノヤウデアリマシタガ、今回ノ派兵ハ只今申上ゲマシタ如クニ上海附近ニ於ケル所ノ居留民ノ保護並ニ共同租界ノ康寧ニ在ツタノデアリマシテ、一般ノ政策ノ上カラ、日支ノ間ニ於ケル全面的戦争ヲ惹起スルコトヲ出來得ル限り避ケタイ、斯ウ云フ方針ニ基イテ居リマスノデ、從ヒマシテ中立地帯等ガ設ケラレマシテ、上海ガ非常ニ安寧ニナリマスルコトハ、政策ノ上カラ非常ニ必要デアルト考ヘマス。從ヒマシテ我々軍部ノ行動ト致シマシテハ、茲ニ攻略ニ關スル。即チ日支ノ全面戦争ヲ避ケマシテ、日支ノ眞面目ノ闘争ニ至ラナイヤウニ致シマシテ、而モ上海ノ安寧ガ維持サレ、居留民ガ保護セララルト云フ爲ニハ、必要デアルトスルナラバ、此方法モ一ツノ方法デアルト存ジマスノデ攻略ト戰略ノ協調ニ依リマシテ、此事ヲ終始イタシタイト考ヘテ居リマス故ニ、此中立地帯ヲ設ケマス、若クハ停戦ヲ致シマシテモ、此大目的ノ爲ニハ、協調ヲ致スベキモノト考ヘテ居リマス。併シナガラ今後支那ニシテ尙ホ覺ラズシテ、不誠意ノ上ニ更ニ多クノ兵ヲ増加シ、茲ニ戦争行爲ヲ致サナケレバナラヌト云フ不幸ヲ見ル場合ニ

滿洲ニ關シマスル點ガ第四點ノヤウニ考ヘテ居リマシタガ、滿洲ノ問題ハ只今總理大臣カラモ御答辯ガアリマシタ如クニ、國防上ノ關係カラ申シマシテモ、滿洲ト云フモノハ平安デアルト云フコトガ國防上必要デアリマスノデ、過去永イ間滿洲ニ於キマシテ之ヲ主張シテ參リマシタノデアリマス。

◎國務大臣（荒木貞夫君）

重ネテノ御尋ニ對シマシテ、更ニ御答ヲ致シテ置キマス。排日侮日ヲ根絶ヲ致シマスル點ハ、日支ノ親善ノ關係ニ於キマシテ、最モ必要ナル要件デアリマスルガ、是ハ單ニ武力行爲ノミデハ十分ニ達シ得ラレマヌノデ、是等ニ付キマシテハ、根本的ノ對策トシテ、政府ガ別ニ考案ヲセラレテ居ル。又執ツテ居ラル所ノ方法デアリマスノデ、軍ノ行動ト致シマシテハ、只今申上ゲマシタ如クニ、上海ノ居留民ノ保護ハニ共同租界ノ康寧ニ在リマスルノデ、其目的ヲ達シマシテ、既ニ支那軍ガ再び起テ得ザル程度ニ至ツタノデアリマス。又昨日モ經過報告ヲ申上ゲマシタ如クニ、全面的戦争ヲ避ケルコトハ……此際日支間ニ國際間ノ關係ニ於テ有利ナルモノトハ認メマセヌト云フコトノ爲ニ、局地ニ此問題ヲ局限スルコトノ必要ヲ見マシタノデ、ソレガ故ニ目的ヲ達シマシタ上ニ、統帥部ニ於キマシテ長ク廣野ニ大兵ヲ暴スヨリモ近イ所デアリマスルノデ、歸還ヲ致シマシテ、内地ニ於テ特機セシムル必要ガアル。茲ニ約一箇師團半許リノモノニ歸還ヲ命ゼラレ

タノゴアリマス。一段落ヲ告ゲタト申シマスルコトガ、戰鬪行爲ノ戰
 場ニ於ケル一段落ヲ告ゲタト御承知下サツタナラバ明瞭デアラウト思
 ヒマス。滿蒙ノ方面ハ只今御話ノアリマシタ點デ、私カラ再ビ申上ゲ
 ルコトモ必要ハナイト考ヘテ居リマスガ、十分ニ之ニ付テハ努力ヲ致
 シテ片リマスルデアリマス。第三ノ中立地帯ノ問題デアリマスルガ
 是モ軍事行動ヲ本當ニ致シマスル上ニ付テハ、幾多ノ斯様ナ條約若ク
 ハ中立地帯ノ障害ガナイコトガ必要デアル場合ガ多々アルデアリマ
 ス。細心配ノ如クニソレガ爲ニ軍事行動ニ制肘ヲ受ケルト云フコトハ
 不利ニ點ガアルノデアリマスルガ、今回ノ派兵ガ只今ノ如クニ全面的
 戰爭ヲ避ケテ日支ノ關係ヲ成ルベク又ニラズシテ親善關係若クハ總
 テノ問題ヲ解決イタシタイト云フ希望ノ下ニ動イテ居リマスルノデ政
 略ト戰略トノ協同ヲ取リマシテ、國策ノ遂行ニ資スルト云フコトガ最
 モ肝要デアリ、斯様ナ場合ガ最モ好イ適例ト存ジマスノデ、戰爭ヲ目
 的ト致シマスルヨリモ、此事件ヲ終局。。。。。收拾ヲ致シマスルト云フ
 コトガ目的デアリマスル爲ニ、中立地帯ヲ設ケ又ハ停戰ヲ致シマスル

ト云フコトハ、國策ト相竝ンデ、軍ト致シマシテハ協調スベキ一事ト
在ジテ居リマス。

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文書入出帳簿二冊立二關本以據冊事

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

(三號)

自分宮坂完孝ハ參議院庶務課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添附セラレタル日本國ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨリ成ル官報號外昭和七年三月二十五日第六十一回貴族院議事速記録第三號帝國議會ト題スル書類ハ日本政府(貴族院)ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ拔萃ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十年 月 日 於東京

宮 坂 完 孝

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 參議院速記録課長 山田 八郎 到